

JUDGE C. J. CAMPBELL TELLS HIS STORY

(Continued from First Page.)

chirrup as when he first took his seat there in the morning.

Once Judge Campbell manifested any signs of emotion when he expressed regret that the name of his wife had been dragged into the affair. He had hoped, he said, that at least she might be kept out of it all. But once she did appear, he was forced to acknowledge her involvement in his testimony. This, as shown below, was in connection with the packing of the grand jury which indicted him for felonious assault upon Dr. Crawford.

CROSS-EXAMINATION TO-DAY.

When the night ended Major Conrad indicated that he was practically through with the examination in chief. He may have something to-day, but it is doubtful. At all events it will not take up much time. Therefore the cross-examination will proceed at once. That it will be long and hot and smoky, resulting in fire and brimstone on one or both sides, the counsel for the prosecution have no idea of abandoning the siege after anything like a five-minute discussion. There is every indication that they will go in for it at a pretty lively rate.

In view of the coming cross-examination the attendance will probably be more crushing to-day than ever. Yesterday the hall was packed, and it is expected that at times it will be impossible for even a shaft of fresh air to squeeze through the closely-crowded door. But today will be more interesting than ever—the great feature of the examination, in fact—and the attendance will be correspondingly larger.

PLANS FOR WORK.

While nothing has been decided it is likely that a recess of about a week will be taken to-day, provided the examination of Judge Campbell is concluded. Counsel for the prosecution have no witnesses for rebuttal and they will have to have time to get them here. So far as can be ascertained the committee has not yet determined upon the number of witnesses to be allowed the prosecution in the rebuttal.

THE MORNING SESSION

Great Crowd Hears Judge Campbell Enter Upon His Testimony.

From end to end the hall was packed and jammed. Considerably before the hearing opened throngs began to wend their way to the Capitol in anticipation of the testimony of Judge Campbell, who was soon to go upon the stand. Nearly all the members of the committee, including Chairman Southall, were present. Many ladies and ministers of the Gospel were present in the audience which pushed about trying to accommodate itself to the limited space and seize some vantage ground from which it might view the proceedings without interruption or interference. Both galleries were groaning with the weight they bore. Several men and boys straddled the railing, in imminent danger of being precipitated upon the heads of those below.

THE JUDGE APPEARS.

The Judge, the cynosure of all eyes, did not appear upon the scene until after the session had begun. Then he strode in in a businesslike way and seated himself in the witness chair without invitation. He made the Sergeant-at-Arms pull the chair down off the boxes upon which it had been placed. He wanted a solid foundation under him.

In his hand Judge Campbell carried a satchel, a bundle of papers, and a horse-whip. The eyes of the spectators at once centered upon the latter. It was the whip with which the Judge had assailed the minister. The Judge laid it on the table before him. Then he stood up to be sworn.

—or four hours Judge Campbell sat there and proceeded with his narrative. At the end of that time, he was about half through. There was no cross-examination during the morning. The witness spoke in a calm, even voice. Now and again he asked for water. At one point he was furnished with a lemon.

THE TESTIMONY.

In reply to questions from Major Conrad, Judge Campbell stated that he was thirty-nine years of age, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. He was admitted to the bar about nine years ago. In February, 1899, he was put upon the bench by Governor Tyler to fill a vacancy. In the December following he was elected by the Legislature, on the strength of which election he became Judge in January, 1900.

"All this," said Major Conrad, indicating the testimony and the charges brought against the witness, "is very extended for a witness. I hardly know how to go at it. Please tell me all about this assault affair. Take your own time and give a full account."

Judge Campbell settled himself in his seat and began. Nobody interrupted him. The audience listened with breathless interest as he proceeded. The witness said:

"Some time in April, 1902, while a member of the Constitutional Convention in Richmond, some one sent me a special mailed copy of the Christian Federation, an Anti-Saloon League paper, published here. I looked in it and saw a short editorial marked. To my surprise I noticed that it commented upon my supposed use of force in the case of Ambrose. I put the paper away and did not read it. I considered the matter. I was inclined to think that the article was a misstatement of fact. I consulted with others, and while they were divided in opinion, the majority of those with whom I conferred—including Commonwealth's Attorney Evans—seemed to believe it was correct."

DECIDED TO ISSUE RULE.

"Anyhow, I decided to issue a rule against Dr. Crawford. In issuing the rule I took precaution to embody in the article in my paper the words 'placed on full notice.' The rule was duly returned executed, but to my surprise Dr. Crawford did not appear. I waited a man while the matter had gotten in the press and there was printed an interview with the minister in which he spoke of my rule contemptuously as a rule with an attachment to the paper. I remembered Dr. Crawford, and as will be remembered, he was in the hall to get a writ of habeas corpus in Richmond, was forced to attend."

"The day on which Dr. Crawford appeared in court, I saw a little full in the proceedings and I stepped down from the bench to speak to Judge Mann, Dr. Crawford's attorney, whom I knew very well. I was in the hall when I simply wished to speak to him and I through courtesy. He was an old friend of mine with whom I had served in the Legislature. I didn't know Dr. Crawford, but I knew Judge Mann. He was sitting in the bar; Dr. Crawford, as it turned out afterwards, took a seat outside the bar. When I spoke to Judge Mann I said introduce me to your friend, meaning a young man who sat near him. Judge Mann said the young man was not his friend, but he said instead: Judge Campbell, here is Dr. Crawford. I at once extended my hand to Dr. Crawford and then went back to Dr. Crawford's testimony does not agree with this, but it is merely a questioning of memory. I did not hear the proceedings until the 24th of June until some news-



LOWNEY'S Chocolate Bonbons

Every Package Warranted!

If you buy Lowney's Candies in the original sealed packages you will find them in perfect condition, or money refunded.

"Special" Assorted . . . 1 lb. 50c; 1/2 lb. 25c.
"Assorted" . . . 1 lb. 50c; 1/2 lb. 25c.
"American Beauties" . . . 1 lb. 50c; 1/2 lb. 25c.
"Or-Forget-me-nots" . . . 1 lb. 50c; 1/2 lb. 25c.
"Golfers" . . . 1 lb. 50c; 1/2 lb. 25c.
"Colonial Dames" . . . 1 lb. 50c; 1/2 lb. 25c.
"Chocolate Peppercorns" . . . 1 lb. 50c; 1/2 lb. 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds" . . . 1 lb. 50c; 1/2 lb. 25c.

Lowney's Packages are Full Weight.

paper men could be brought in. Dr. Crawford was bailed in a small sum. Several ministers of the gospel refused to go on his bond. Mr. Scott and some other citizens in Amherst stood for him.

THE CASE UP AGAIN.

"At this next term of the court the case came up again. Meanwhile I had investigated further and I had come to the conclusion that Dr. Crawford could not be guilty of contempt. But I purposefully did not dismiss him. I know Judge Mann, and I know the law, and I wanted to hear it. I heard it and benefited by it. At the conclusion of Judge Mann's argument I gave Dr. Crawford an opportunity—not to ask him to do so—to apologize for the language he had used. I put the question squarely to him and he declined, saying he had no statement to make or something of that sort. Thereupon I discharged Dr. Crawford, telling him that he had been guilty of a grave offense and that if he would not act with gentleness and apologize I would, so I said: 'Dr. Crawford, you are discharged.' I then turned in my seat and said: 'Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and let the gentlemen and ladies be seated.'"

"As soon as I adjourned court I recognized Mr. Turner, who was calling to me that he wanted to see me. I go my hat, cane and little whip (cowhide) and he came with him. In my hurry I forgot some law books I had. Just as I got to the head of the steps my little boy came up and said something. I went on down and Mr. Turner came up to me. He is a large man and he had no intention of going to my office. We were taken with the crowd, and carried right out the front door, where we turned to the right and got on a little bank—a slight elevation. Mr. Turner began to discuss legal business. He had no intention of going to my office. I didn't have time to discuss the case. I thought I would just stop and talk to Mr. Turner, but people continued to come up."

"Finally I started back into the courthouse to get my grip, which I had left. My little boy had already gotten it. I turned and went back again to Mr. Turner and there I met my little boy with the grip. Several people came with him, and I saw that I couldn't talk to Mr. Turner, who wanted to discuss important matters, and so I invited him to go to my office after all. Just as we were about to go I saw Judge Mann and I went up to him and said: 'Judge Mann, I tell him goodbye. My cane was on my arm and this little whip in my hand.'"

"While in this position, with my hand extended to Judge Mann, I saw something in the crowd and heard a voice say: 'Campbell.' There was Mr. Crawford. Where he came from God only knows. But there he was and I was surprised. I at once turned to him and said: 'Dr. Crawford, I have given you an opportunity to apologize and you have refused to do so. I now give you another. He said: 'I have made my statement. We looked each other full in the face and his eyes said more than his mouth. I saw once more my arm and with this little whip struck him about the head. He dodged and I struck again. Somebody said 'Don't do that, Judge,' and I said all right, that I was through. That ended the matter."

"Judge Campbell," asked Major Conrad, "did you have any purpose or intent to resent the language used by Dr. Crawford?"

"I certainly did not, Major Conrad. I recognized that was an error, and I was a judge and not personally as a man."

"If in his answer to your rule Dr. Crawford had disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the integrity of your office, would you have discharged him at once?"

"Yes sir."

SWEETBRIAR MATTER.

Here Major Conrad took up another of the specifications—that in which Judge Campbell is charged with improperly appointing commissioners in the matter of the Sweetbriar road; with going out with them and with attempting to influence the location of the road, the damages to be allowed to himself as a property-holder and so on. Major Conrad asked Judge Campbell to give clearly what he had said about this matter. The witness said in effect:

"I deny absolutely, gentlemen, the charges contained in that statement. My connection with that affair was the result of my genuine interest in Amherst and my desire to do my duty. I should like to make a little statement about this matter."

"The beginning of this road matter was a petition from chief citizens of Amherst asking for the opening of the road from Amherst depot to Sweetbriar Institute. If I have a hobby at all it is the road hobby. It has been a pet scheme of mine to improve roads in Amherst. Sweetbriar was located about 2 1/2 miles from town and the people were interested in it and thought it would be a big thing for Amherst. Several spoke to me about a road and I told them to get up a petition. They did so and I appointed the commissioners. . . . They went to work on the matter. It was upon the proposition of Mr. Harding, I think, that we rode out with the commissioners on the day set. Mr. Harding was a member of the Board of Directors of Sweetbriar and he suggested that the

Institute might bear some of the expense in opening the road. Mr. Harding said we might be of service in a suggestive way. We made it plain to the commissioners that we were not dictating; we merely tried to save time and expense and help them along. We went away and left everything to them. Naturally it was to my interests not to have the road run through my farm. I told the commissioners so, but said: 'Gentlemen, do your duty. If you have to do so, do so ahead.' I think I told them that if they had to go the road through my farm I wouldn't charge any damages at all."

THE SUPERVISORS.

At this point Major Conrad asked Judge Campbell about the testimony of two supervisors who said that at Bedford City Judge Campbell had declared that if they didn't come to him in the matter of the Sweetbriar Road, it would be a "damn cold day in August" before they got any favors in his court again.

In reply the witness stated that in substance the testimony was correct but that it was not all. Judge Campbell went into elaborate detail during the conversation with the supervisors in Bedford. Then he got to the matter in hand. The question of the Sweetbriar Road came up in the matter of the supervisors put his foot down on the proposition of opening the road. This supervisor had gotten more than any others for roads in his district. All the other districts had gotten more or less. Amherst Courthouse had gotten practically nothing.

"I told the supervisors that I was the judge of the whole county and had to see that the roads were equally distributed. The Amherst Courthouse District helped the others and had gotten nothing for itself. Now when the Courthouse District wanted something, the others shut down on it. I said that the funds had to be justly distributed and I told them that if they didn't come to me, I wouldn't see that they wouldn't get anything and wouldn't be allowed to absorb everything."

"Now, gentlemen, that's what happened. 'Now, gentlemen, I think I was.' I thought so at the time. I was indicted by this jury and my case was fixed for trial."

"Answer this question directly, Judge Campbell," said Major Conrad. "Did you directly or indirectly influence or try to influence the supervisors?"

"I didn't influence them, between you and the commissioners?"

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

"There is another charge. Did you improperly pass on the report of the commissioners?"

"I want to make a statement about that."

"Well, be brief."

"I cannot consider brevity, Major Conrad. I hope I shall have all the time I need. If I need a week, I want it."

"Garden me, of course, you can take such time as you choose."

Judge Campbell thereupon went on to state that in the road matter more than one report had been submitted. One of them was signed by Stinebaugh and Harris and was in the handwriting of John Lee, an attorney, who had been employed by Major Hunt to protest against the opening of the road. Judge Campbell declared that he saw that the report had been written by Mr. Lee and did not read it. Turning to the commissioners he rebuked them severely for allowing a paid attorney to influence them in their decision. He said that the commissioners would be appointed. Then he read the report and found that it was an adverse one.

"Yes, sir," said Major Conrad. "It has been stated that you had promised to support Judge Wood for the circuit judgeship. Mention was made of some correspondence which passed between you and Judge Wood. Will you please read any letters which passed between you and Judge Wood?"

"When Judge Wood left here he promised me—"

"Before you proceed, Judge Campbell," interrupted Major Conrad, "say you had that conversation with Judge Adams in Lynchburg on the 28th, four days after the assault. Judge Adams himself said he thought it was more than six days afterwards. We have an affidavit from Judge Adams stating that he has refreshed his memory and now knows it was on the 28th that he saw Judge Campbell."

"We must decline to permit the introduction of the affidavit," said Mr. Strode. "Very well, sir."

"If Judge Adams has taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

SPECIFICATION WITHDRAWN.

Another of the charges filed against Judge Campbell was taken up by Major Conrad—that in which the judge was charged with improperly using his position as Commonwealth's Attorney to influence the decisions in cases tried in his own court and to uphold and justify his unlawful acts as Judge. The specific charge, or in other words, the charge that the general charge, was that Judge Campbell had used his position in connection with the Smith cases.

Mr. Strode arose to state that the prosecution based this charge upon the information given them to the effect that editorial of a certain character had appeared in the New Era at some time between certain dates. Judge Campbell said copies of the paper with him and the counsel for the prosecution were to see them. If the publication had not appeared there would be no use proceeding in this connection—then specification relating to the Smith case would be withdrawn.

"There can be no dismissal at this point. I want the matter investigated thoroughly," said Judge Campbell.

The committee took a recess for fifteen minutes, during which time counsel for the prosecution inspected the papers. Upon resumption of the hearing Mr. Strode stated that there was no editorial reference in the New Era and that the local notices of the case were not what they were represented to be. The prosecution frankly withdrew the specification referring to the Smith case.

Permission was then granted to Judge Campbell to make a personal statement, which showed conclusively that he had no interest in the matter, and that he was not in the Smith affair. He had the editorials and local articles read. One of these articles gave a full account of the Smith affair.

"I use read it, Major Conrad."

"Is it very long, Judge Campbell?"

"About a column and a half."

Major Conrad took the paper and studied it with a peculiarly expressive face.

BLAMED IT ON EVANS.

"I will now take up another of the general charges against you, Judge Campbell," said Major Conrad, turning to that portion of the specifications which alleged that the defendant while Judge had permitted the illicit sale of whiskey in Amherst; that the whiskey dealers became his allies in the discharge of duty in failing to inquire into the violation of the law, especially in certain cases, among which was the case in which

whiskey was found in the jury-room.

Upon this latter point Major Conrad now questioned Judge Campbell. The witness said that some time after the trial of the Smith cases the attorneys for the negroes had submitted affidavits that whiskey had gotten to the jury and had been given them by Carter, who was interested in the case. They made this their basis for an application for a new trial. Rules were at once issued for all those concerned in the charge and Judge Campbell found upon examination that what the affidavits said was true. Whiskey had gotten into the jury-room after the manner explained here by one of the jurymen. Carter, the sheriff in charge of the whiskey, and all the jurymen who drank were fined.

The case of the prosecution aimed to bring out what this whiskey was gotten in a town where local option laws were prevailing and that Judge Campbell failed to inquire where it had been gotten. Mr. Strode asked Judge Campbell to state what he had said about his relations to Judge Wood—the charge that he packed the jury, and so on.

ABOUT JUDGE WOOD.

Passing by the other specifications under this charge, Major Conrad, who said he would come back to them in a personal capacity, asked Judge Campbell to state what he had said about his relations to Judge Wood—the charge that he packed the jury, and so on.

"I will say that on the evening of the 28th I gave myself up; I was examined, and gave bail for my appearance before grand jury. I hardly know what to do about the selection of a grand jury—whether to choose one myself and subject myself to comments, or let another do so. I was selected and let him choose the jury. I finally decided upon the former course. I deny that I packed that jury. It turned out later that the majority of those who served were opposed to me politically, but they were gentlemen in whom I had the highest confidence. I was indicted by this jury and my case was fixed for trial."

"On the 25th I came to Richmond, returning home on Saturday, the 28th. Judge Adams, in Lynchburg, to ask him to sit at my trial. Judge Adams said he had expressed himself pretty strongly on the assault. We both decided that it would be improper for him to serve. For personal reasons I declined to let him choose the jury. I finally decided upon the former course. I deny that I packed that jury. It turned out later that the majority of those who served were opposed to me politically, but they were gentlemen in whom I had the highest confidence. I was indicted by this jury and my case was fixed for trial."

"I went on home. The case was to come up soon—I had pressed for a speedy trial. I must have a judge. I thought of Judge Brown, but couldn't employ him, because I had promised to support him in a political matter. I also thought of Judge Christian, but for somewhat similar reasons I could not ask him to sit. It would have been improper. Now, I have to have a judge. I have never seen any of the judges named above. What was I to do? I thought of Judge Wood. I had just met him for the first time a few days before in Richmond. I wrote him a letter which I had read him and Judge Wood testified. That is how I came to choose Judge Wood. Do you want me to continue in this connection?"

"Yes, sir," said Major Conrad. "It has been stated that you had promised to support Judge Wood for the circuit judgeship. Mention was made of some correspondence which passed between you and Judge Wood. Will you please read any letters which passed between you and Judge Wood?"

"When Judge Wood left here he promised me—"

"Before you proceed, Judge Campbell," interrupted Major Conrad, "say you had that conversation with Judge Adams in Lynchburg on the 28th, four days after the assault. Judge Adams himself said he thought it was more than six days afterwards. We have an affidavit from Judge Adams stating that he has refreshed his memory and now knows it was on the 28th that he saw Judge Campbell."

"We must decline to permit the introduction of the affidavit," said Mr. Strode. "Very well, sir."

"If Judge Adams has taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"Very well, sir."

"Judge Campbell explained why Judge Adams had taken your advice and investigated his mind and found that we should like to ask him about some other points as well."

"I did not."

"Were you or were you not influenced in any degree whatsoever in writing the letter of June 30th by the consideration that Judge Wood's personal friendship might be of advantage to you in the trial?"

"I was not."

SOMEWHAT MIXED UP.

On one point the testimony of Judge Campbell was somewhat involved and mixed up. It will be recalled that he said the stenographic report of his testimony in Amherst was incorrect, and that he had never said he packed the grand jury with his enemies so he would be indicted. Mr. Lee, of the committee, now read from the letter of June 30th to Judge Wood, containing the words "If I were indicted, as I shall be."

"What did you mean by that, Judge Campbell?" asked Mr. Lee.

The witness studied the letter a moment and then replied in effect:

"It was an assumption that under the circumstances I would have to be indicted. I knew that the charge against me was a grave one. I did not expect, however, to be indicted for a felony. That, I take it, was accomplished through Mr. Evans."

"But, Judge Campbell," asked another member of the committee, "did you not say right here in this hall, during the examination of some of the witnesses, that you packed the grand jury with your political enemies on that purpose—that you wished to be indicted because you wanted a full trial of the charges brought against you?"

"I don't think so. I don't remember that I did."

"You said it," said Major Conrad. "I heard it."

The question of the selection of the jury was not gone into. Judge Campbell said he recalled the grand jury list in June of every year, and that he revised the list which contained the names of those who tried him, before the 24th of June—when the crowding occurred.

"You are positive of that," asked Major Conrad.

"Yes, sir."

The witness denied most positively the statement of Mr. Beard to the effect that he had put his political followers and friends upon the jury. It was true he had not followed in the footsteps of Judge Dillard, because during his predecessor's term of office professional juryism had prevailed in Amherst. He did inject new life into the system and put on some young men, but it is untrue that they were all his political partisans. Some of them were his enemies. He removed some old men from the list simply because they asked to be so removed.

THE TRIAL.

"Now, we have gotten the jury let's come down to the trial," said Major Conrad. "Judge Wood came to Amherst on how many occasions in this case?"

"Twice."

"What happened the first time?"

"He took charge of my case then being considered by the grand jury. . . . The grand jury returned with an indictment. I asked for a speedy trial. Mr. Evans said he thought he could not get ready until next court. I took the ground that if I were indicted I could get ready. So Judge Wood set the case for that term, July 31st."

"When did Judge Wood come back?"

"On the 31st, when the trial began."

"During the entire trial did you have any communication with Judge Wood?"

"I did not."

"Did you at any time try to influence Judge Wood in the selection of the jury?"

"I did not."

"From the time the trial began until the verdict was reached did you have any conversation whatsoever with Judge Wood?"

"I did not."

"Have you any reason to believe that anybody else went to Judge Wood?"

"No, sir."

"Did you at all express the desire to have any friend of yours—any living soul there?"

"I did not."

"Did any of your friends indicate that they would be present, as claqueurs of yours?"

"They did not."

"Well, now this charge concludes that these persons there in your interest were there to applaud and demonstrate in such a manner as might thereby influence the jury. If this was done was it done with your knowledge and approval?"

"In the first place, it was not done at all; and it if it was done, I know nothing about it and did not approve it. There was certainly applause at times, but it was not unusual, and I did not notice it. I want to say right here that the order preserved in that court room was much better than that obtaining in this investigation—much better."

"Now one question about the jury affair which I forgot. It is in evidence here that you said something about selecting something about setting the jury in the good old Virginia style. What happened then?"

"I remember that I did remark that I would never sue a man for libel, and I think I did say something about settling affairs of that sort in the old Virginia style."

"Did you, when you said that, have in contemplation any personal assault upon Dr. Crawford?"